

## 1,500 Polisario deaths claimed

PARAT, June 4 (R). — Morocco has taken between 500 and 600 Algerian prisoners and killed more than 1,500 guerrillas in fighting in the Western Sahara, according to Mr. Tahbi Benhima, Moroccan Minister of State for Information. In an interview with Mrs. Tamar Golan for the British Broadcasting Corporation today, the minister said the guerrilla casualties were members of the Polisario Front based in Algeria. They were "not always Saharans, but also other nationalities from neighbouring countries and Algeria as well." Mr. Benhima said Moroccan casualties were up to 70 killed, most by land mines rather than in clashes with guerrillas, and between 150 and 200 wounded. Morocco had also lost two military aircraft.

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AMMAN, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1977 — JAMADI AL AKHERA 18, 1397

## Portugal warned of collapse

LISBON, June 4 (R). — Portugal faces early financial collapse unless it can revive the national economy and drastically reduce its balance of payments deficit, the powerful Portuguese Communist Party said today. It came at the start of a two-day national conference. Hilar Costa, a leading party political spokesman, told nearly 1,000 delegates in Lisbon's sports pavilion that the Socialists alone could not cope with the problems facing the nation. He urged national effort with the workers to save the economy and the conquests of the April 1974 revolution which ended half a century of rightwing dictatorship.

Price: 50 fils

## PLO Military Council puts its forces in state of preparedness

IRUT, June 4 (R). — The Palestine commando movement last night it had taken steps to put its military forces in state of preparedness following what it described as morning Israeli and rightist threats.

The Palestine news agency said the decisions, which were taken in the south Lebanon between rightist forces and the PLO, were taken at a meeting of the Higher Military Council yesterday under PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The council decided that all PLO forces in Lebanon should be in a state of readiness to govern relations between the commando movement and the Lebanese authorities, it said.

The meeting decided that commitment by the various sides to help to carry out the agreement on a basis of mutual confidence.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources today, quoted military reports from the fronts as saying that strongholds of the Palestinians and their leftwing allies along the sensitive border with Israel had come under

heavy bombardment from rightist gunners and batteries inside Israel.

Reuter correspondent Nazih Mustafa reported after a tour of the area that the Israelis had stepped up patrols on their side of the coiled barbed wire fence which forms the border with Israel.

Israeli helicopters and combat aircraft flew over the villages of Alma Shaab, Yaroun, and Aitaroun, on an east-west axis north of the frontier and Israeli aerial activity was also reported from Kfar Shouba and Khiam, a key position of the leftists, Mustafa reported. He said smoke rising from fires caused by heavy artillery shells traded between Khiam and nearby Ibi As Saqi and the rightwing positions of Marjayoun and Qleia could be seen from the ancient Crusader castle of Beaufort.

None of the front-line villages and towns in the south are more than 8 kms. from the border with Israel, whose gunners frequently join in rightwing shelling of Palestinian positions and give covering fire to rightist ground action.

Tension in the south has been rising steadily since the emergency last month of Mr. Menachem Begin's rightwing Likud Party as Israel's dominant political power. Likud has taken an uncompromising stand against plans for a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

In Beirut, sources familiar with the military situation in the south said the rightists have tried to reinforce their fighters but added that there were difficulties because the leftists have cut the roads on Lebanese territory to Marjayoun and Qleia.

Since a major Palestinian offensive which resulted in the recapture of Khiam last month, the two towns have been supplied from Israel.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa, whose reports have been largely accurate throughout the 19-month civil war, said today that the rightists had sent more than 500 students to Israel for training last month.

Wafa quoted informed sources as saying the students had been dispatched to Israel after graduation from secondary schools on May 24.

Palestinian sources here said there were artillery duels across the Litani tonight with rightist and Israeli fire concentrated on Arnoun, near Beaufort Castle.

The explosive situation in the south was understood to have been a topic in talks last Thursday between rightwing leader Camille Chamoun and Syria's President, Hafez Assad.

Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party (NLP) and Syria have been at odds over the interpretation of the 1969 Cairo agreement which regulated the presence of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon.

Observers here said that Syria had given its approval to last April's Palestinian offensive in the south partly to express its displeasure with Mr. Chamoun's militant pronouncements on the Palestinians.

The Beirut daily Al Anwar, which is generally well-informed about Syria's views on Lebanon said today that the government in Damascus had proposed closer links between Syria and Lebanon during talks with Mr. Chamoun.

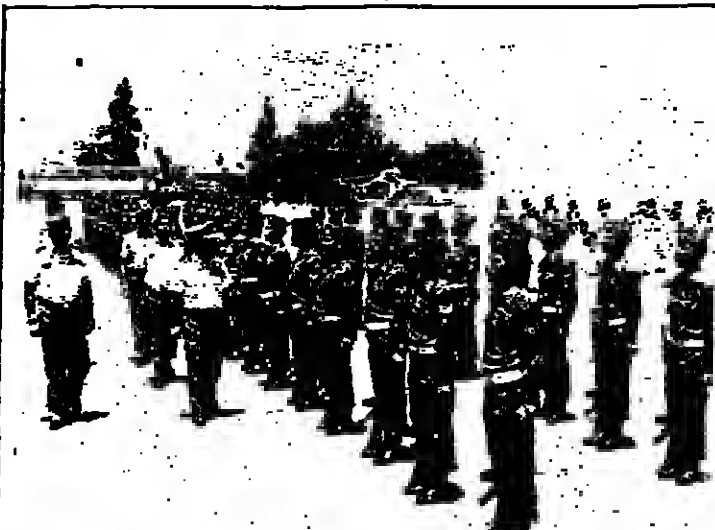
The reported proposals followed editorials in pro-Syrian newspapers here advocating a confederation between Syria and Lebanon.

## Rhodesian troops are still inside Mozambique despite official announcement of withdrawal

SALISBURY, June 4 (R). — Rhodesian troops were still inside Mozambique today, 8 hours after it was officially announced that their search-and-destroy mission against black nationalist guerrillas in Mozambique had ended.

A senior staff officer indicated to reporters near the border area yesterday that the troops were taking their time with drawing because of the large quantities of captured Soviet and Chinese-made weapons they were taking out.

Meanwhile speculation was mounting that Rhodesia's raid,



His Majesty King Hussein watches Hussein Air Base Saturday. He attended an air display celebrating the base's 18 years of existence. (JNA photo).

## King Hussein watches display at air base

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday watched an air display at Hussein Air Base on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the base's founding.

The event started when a formation of 11 F-5A fighters took off and performed displays over the royal dais. They flew in formation as a number 18, the anniversary of the air base.

T-37 and F-5A aircraft performed acrobatics singly and as a group. A T-37 squadron, called the Silver Jubilee Squadron,

greeted King Hussein with a special display. Other F-5A fighters attacked ground targets with machineguns, rockets and bombs, while a fighter plane, flying at low level, broke the sound barrier.

At the end of the show, King Hussein, writing in the register book, expressed his appreciation for the high level of proficiency attained by the Jordanian Royal Air Force personnel, "who are carrying out their duties with devotion and loyalty."

## New Soviet constitution appears to open Brezhnev's way to presidency

MOSCOW, June 4 (R). — The Soviet Union has unveiled a new constitution which appears to open the way for Leonid Brezhnev to the presidency along with his position as General Secretary of the Communist Party.

The likelihood of Mr. Brezhnev taking over from him as president seemed to be strengthened last night by a clause in the draft constitution creating a new position in the state hierarchy — that of first vice president.

Observers believe the creation of a first deputy's post is designed to lessen the burden

of routine duties and so enable a future president to combine the role with another top Kremlin position. In Mr. Brezhnev's case this would ensure equal status with important foreign visitors.

The innovation was regarded by observers as the most topical in the draft of the new basic law, which was issued first by TASS news agency and spread over three full pages in Soviet newspapers this morning.

In another, apparently related change, the draft assigns the Communist Party a larger role than its forerunner, which

was adopted under Josef Stalin in 1936.

The new version describes the party as the "leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of the political system and of all state and public organisations."

"Stalin constitution," still in force, refers to the party less sweepingly as "the core of all organisations of the working people."

The emphasis on the party's supremacy in matters of state was taken as an additional sign that the roles of party leader and president are likely to be merged.

Observers believe the nudging of Mr. Podgorny resulted from his opposition in the new constitution, which was the work of a commission chaired by 70-year-old Mr. Brezhnev.

The new basic law is expected to take effect in November after five months of public discussion and some possible amendments.

The theoretical right to secession from the Soviet Union which is given to the 15 constituent republics, remains unchanged, despite expectations that it would be withdrawn as part of a trend towards a single centralised state.

The list of civil and social rights of the old constitution, which was drawn up just as Stalin's political purges were getting under way, is also retained — but there is a new qualification.

In enjoying such rights as freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly, citizens "must not cause harm to the interests of society and the state."

Social rights assured by the draft include the choice of profession — another innovation — and the right to work, health protection, a home and education.

The latest version asserts that the Soviet state has fulfilled the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and become a state of the whole people.

For the first time the constitution provides for referendums — believed to be unprecedented in Soviet history — on matters of national interest.

There is also a break with precedent in the inclusion of a chapter on foreign policy which institutionalises the Soviet "policy of peace" and sets it the task of "strengthening the positions of world socialism."

## W. Bank strike marks June war anniversary

RAMALLAH, West Bank, June 4 (R). — Israeli military forces went on alert today throughout the occupied West Bank where local leaders have called for a quiet day of mourning tomorrow to mark 10 years of Israeli occupation.

There will be black flags, closed shops and deserted school yards as token expressions of Arab protest, but no violence is expected.

Israel's hopes that its victory in 1967 would settle the Arab-Israeli conflict once and for all have long evaporated, and the sudden rise to power in Israel of the rightwing Likud Party, after last month's general elections victory, has dismayed Arab leaders.

Although the day of mourning was called to begin tomorrow, residents in Hebron began a general strike today.

Merchants, school children and other residents stayed at home, shops were closed and all streets were virtually empty. There were no incidents.

Attempts by Likud spokesmen to justify the continued occupation of the West Bank on grounds of Israel's historic right to the biblical areas have not found support from American leaders, according to press comment from Washington.

A special envoy, dispatched by Likud leader Menachem Begin, is at present in the United States trying to present a

more acceptable image of the Likud to the American leadership and public.

Meanwhile, the President of the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Arthur Herzberg, speaking on Israel Radio today, said that President Carter had revived the Rogers plan for the Middle East, which called for Israel to return the occupied territories.

Mr. Herzberg said Israel must reject such a plan, named after former Secretary of State William Rogers, and added that American Jewish leaders had refused the president's request to exert pressure on Israel to agree to a withdrawal.

As Arabs mourn, and most Israelis ignore the 10th anniversary of the 1967 war, there appeared to be only a very small chance that 1977 would indeed see significant steps being taken for a settlement of the bloody, painful and 30-year-old Middle East conflict between Israel and the Arabs.

The mayor of Bethlehem, Mr. Elias Freij, issued a statement tonight in which he criticised the Israeli policy of arrests on the West Bank and called June 5 a "black day."

"From the town of Bethlehem, the city of peace, I appeal to all nations throughout the world and all states in the Middle East to convene the Geneva peace talks. I call on all peoples of the area, including Israel, to allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation to take part in the talks, so as to ensure the rights of both the Jewish people and the Palestinians" he said.

The pro-PLO Arabic newspaper Al Sha'ab, published in occupied east Jerusalem, said in a 10th anniversary editorial that the anniversary was a painful memory but that the Palestinian people nevertheless had many successes during the past decade.

"Much has changed for the Palestinian people and nation during the past 10 years. The Israelis thought during 1967

that this would be the last war. The Americans thought that after their victory the Israelis would be an excellent policeman for U.S. interests in the Middle East... And then came the Ramadan (October) war of 1973 and Washington came to realise its Middle East policeman could not live without the U.S."

The newspaper said the last 10 years "have transformed the Palestinian people into a fighting nation."

"We on the occupied West Bank all want peace and the return of our lands. On this 10th anniversary we all carry olive branches and call for peace."

"To those in Israel who talk about peace but do nothing about it, we appeal that they work for peace, and peace will come," the editorial added.

## Israel passes prison sentences against 6 people from Jenin

TEL AVIV, June 4 (R). — A military court in Nablus, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, has given prison sentences of from one to two years to six residents of Jenin, for membership in the Popular Democratic Front (PDF) and for threatening local leaders against standing in last year's municipal elections in the area.

The court sentenced Nadir Al Omri, alleged to be the leader of the group, and Kasseh Jarar, his second in command, to two years in prison each. Four other members were sentenced to 12 and 18 months in prison.

## Turks go to polls today

ANKARA, June 4 (R). — Turkey votes tomorrow in hopes of producing a government which can halt endemic political violence and solve its economic dilemmas.

In the last days of a violence ridden and nerve-racking campaign, the election drive on social democrat Bulent Ecevit was in high gear as the signs multiplied that he had a good chance of regaining the power he held briefly in 1974.

Conservative Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, a tenacious political battler, sounded tired and worried as he looked to an uncertain outcome.

Opinion polls suggest the election could produce a parliament about evenly divided between Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) and the squabbling right-of-centre parties which make up the incumbent coalition.

Turkey's political nature seems to depend on how close

the RPP comes to the magic figure of 226 needed for a majority in the 450-seat National Assembly.

If it comes within about 10 of that figure, most analysts give it a good chance of attracting enough waverers and independents to form a government.

It won 185 seats in the 1973 elections to become the biggest single party in parliament. Commentators pointed to the possibility of a big "silent vote" from Mr. Demirel's traditionally provincial and rural supporters.

Otherwise, his Justice Party, dominant in government for most of the last 12 years, may face a term opposition.

Repeated attacks on Ecevit rallies by armed rightists and two surprises in the last few days of the campaign failed to blunt the RPP leader's drive — which climaxed with a rally that drew more than 300,000 people to the centre of Istanbul yesterday.



SQUEEZING THROUGH — Bulent Ecevit, Republican People's Party leader and favourite in Sunday's Turkish elections, squeezes through the flower-decorated barriers around his platform to get closer to the crowd pressing around him. He held his last rally in Istanbul Friday evening. (AP wirephoto).

## 2 killed in Barcelona, gamombs black out Madrid

MADRID, June 4 (R). — Unidentified gunmen shot down civil guards in broad daylight in the centre of Barcelona, much of Madrid was blacked out by bomb attacks against the capital's power supplies.

Unidentified gunmen in the run up to the Spanish general elections on June 15.

A group has so far claimed responsibility for the attacks, the worst since the election campaign began on May 15.

The authorities, however, immediately issued a statement saying they would not let the election be spoiled by terrorism. It said that over 40 years have identified gunmen have been the main barracks of para-military civil guard in celona with machine gun in broad daylight and ended in a car after killing two men. The dead men left seven children between them.

Over one-third of Madrid was out power for more than an hours today after eight electricity pylons were blown around the capital. Five went off early today, but explosions occurred later, though the security forces managed to defuse some.

The bombings played havoc in Madrid's underground transport and thousands of commuters were stranded in the streets. The power supplies several hospitals were cut. Madrid's telecommunications with some provinces were disrupted.

The attacks raised fears that groups responsible might go as far as polling day, putting off the election. All Spanish security forces will be on duty on June 15 to protect the country's 23 million voters and the military also expected to be put on special alert.

The civil governor of Madrid, who is responsible for law and order in the capital, issued a statement after the first wave of bombings assuring the population precautions would be taken to prevent further attacks on power supplies.

## Ja'abri speaks of Israel's mistakes

TEL AVIV, June 4 (R). — Veteran Palestinian leader Sheikh Mohammad Ali Ja'abri said today Israel had made two major mistakes in its decade of administering the occupied West Bank.

The former mayor of Hebron, who is writing his memoirs — History of Arab-Jewish Conflict Dating back to 1919 — said on Israel Radio the situation might well have been different if Israel had agreed to his request and introduced civilian rule instead of the military rule in the West Bank.

"Israel was mistaken in not bringing about civilian rule. If it had done so, things might well be completely different today," the 80-year-old Arab leader said.

The other mistake was to hold municipal elections in the territory which he said had been unnecessary and created a new, radical leadership to speak for the occupied territories.

As for the future, Sheikh Mohammad felt certain that Israel's rightwing Likud Party, which is about to form the new government, will change the tone of its statements regarding the West Bank.

"I'm sure that Mr. Begin will soften his position once he becomes prime minister," Sheikh Mohammad said.

## Following exchange of diplomats

## U.S., Cuba step toward normalisation of relations

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AFP). — A coming exchange of diplomats announced yesterday by the United States and the United States is a positive step toward normalisation of relations, observers believed.

It is noteworthy that President Carter avoided announcing the decision personally. He let State Department do that.

Havana stole a march by announcing the agreement several days ahead of Washington. The Cubans added a "pleasant surprise" for the Americans by announcing the immediate liberation of ten U.S. sailors imprisoned on narcotics charges.

A dozen Cuban diplomats set up a "Cuban interests office" here in two or three days in the Czechoslovak embassy. The Czechs have been occupying the former Cuban embassy and looking after

Cuban interests in the United States when Washington broke off relations with Havana in January, 1961.

Simultaneously, an equal number of American diplomats will open an "interests section" in their former embassy in Havana under cover of the Swiss flag. (The Swiss embassy has been looking after U.S. interests there.)

This relatively low-level exchange of diplomats has the advantage for the Carter administration of not requiring approval of the Senate, which will be necessary to send an ambassador.

But Senator Robert Dole, the unsuccessful Republican Party nominee for vice president, has nevertheless called for a debate on the rapprochement with Cuba.

President Carter's determination to gradually resume contact with Cuban leader Fidel

Castro apparently has not been swayed by the continued presence of a big Cuban expeditionary force in Angola or the arrival of some 50 Cuban "advisors" in Ethiopia, which coincided with slashing the American diplomatic presence there to a minimum.

The secret diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger enabled former President Nixon to spring a complete surprise in 1972 by announcing the rapprochement with China.

Contrary to that secret approach, Mr. Carter has prudently taken a step-by-step approach toward Cuba. The authorising of trips to that island by U.S. businessmen, newsmen and liberal politicians was followed up by the decision in March to let U.S. citizens in general go there.

Then in April came an agreement on Cuban and U.S. fishing zones.

Human rights are respected little more in Cuba than in the Soviet Union and nobody in Washington has any illusions about luring Castro away from the communist side.

But the Carter administration apparently has decided that it was time to end the 16-year-old anomaly of officially ignoring the existence of a Caribbean island only ten minutes' plane flight from Miami.

In Houston, Texas, former President Gerald Ford said last night during a Republican Party fund-raising banquet the United States should not grant diplomatic recognition to Cuba, "a nation that is expanding communism."

Mr. Ford pointed out that Cuba still had 15,000 to 200,000 soldiers in Angola. He said Cuba was extending military operations to other African countries.



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## No new prophets in Israel

The Arab World and Israel today mark the anniversary of the June, 1967 war. It has been ten long years. In this time, mounting Arab frustration has been matched by a growing isolation on the part of Israel.

Over ten years, the leaders of Israel have come and gone, speaking of peace but not seeking peace. Today Israel has a new leader who speaks of other things than peace, such as the "right" of Israel to the West Bank and its "right" to establish settlements there.

Mr. Menachem Begin, spouting jingoism with a heavy dash of mythology says the West Bank is "liberated" territory. Does Mr. Begin mistake the spate of protest demonstrations in the West Bank over the past two years as a sign of welcome for an army of liberation?

Clearly Mr. Begin is brushing aside the wishes and rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories as an annoying and irrelevant consideration. He views the people whose ancestors have lived on the land for two millennia as squatters.

In his eyes it is the land that matters, not its inhabitants -- the "promised land", the land of biblical Israel.

Yet two millennia has witnessed not only a change in the population of the land but an evolution in moral values. Twentieth century morality recognises that human beings have a value in themselves quite apart from their line of descent and tribal affiliations. The displacement and suppression of the rights of the population of an occupied area is not condoned by any code of ethics. The West Bank, Gaza Strip and the other territories were occupied not by the will of God but by the force of arms. Twentieth century morality says they must be given back.

The West Bank is not a piece of real estate that is up for grabs. It is the home of the Palestinian Arabs who live there, whose original homeland has already been carved up to make room for a Jewish state. Now Mr. Begin is proposing to deny them what is left.

The Arabs have launched a peace drive and the United States is offering its offices as a peace broker. Much of the world is looking forward to an end to the perennial crisis in the Middle East which threatens the security and well being of millions of people. Israel is resisting -- hence its isolation.

The question now is how do Mr. Begin's compatriots understand the significance of being the "chosen people"? Is it the destiny of the "chosen people" to bring death and destruction to the world, to deny others their rights and to be the instruments of a possible world-wide conflagration? Israel was itself set up at the cost of untold misery and frustration for the Palestinians, the annexation of the West Bank will compound that misery. Is that the significance of the "promised land"?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian dailies Saturday commented on the passage of ten years since the Israeli occupation of Arab lands in June 1967.

AL SHA'B commented on Israel's attitude and policies which are still unchanged since the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967.

The paper said that now after ten years of occupying Arab territories the Israelis, more than ever, find themselves feeling isolated and threatened. This feeling is due to the aggressive and racist Israeli policy which now is known to the whole world.

For the past ten years Israel has been refusing all efforts towards peace. Israel refused to abide by Security Council resolutions, United Nations recommendations and has objected to recent U.S. suggestions regarding the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The passage of ten years of occupation high lights the responsibility of the United Nations to get Israel to live up to its commitments. The paper adds that with the passage of ten years it is high time for both the U.S. and the USSR to take serious and

quick action to establish peace in the Middle East.

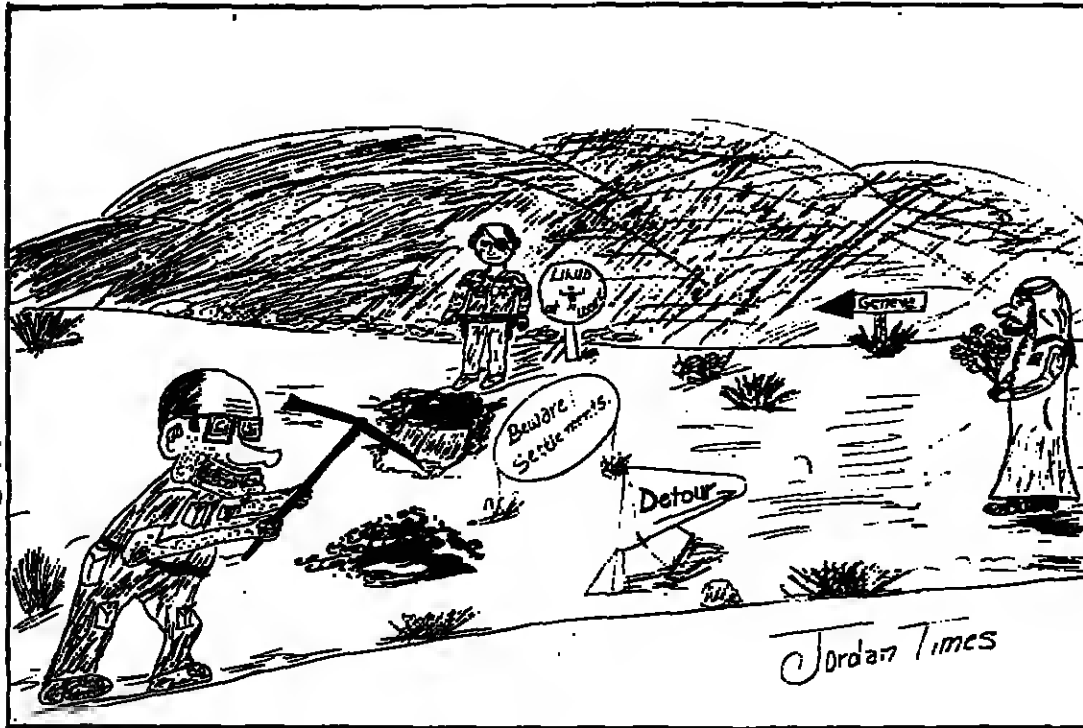
The paper concludes that Israel's aggressive policy will force the whole Middle East crisis into an eruption, the consequences of which will not be confined to the Middle East but will touch the entire world's interests.

AL AKHBAR, in an editorial entitled "Fifth of June, a new dawn" says that nations undergoing crises experience changes for the better. The Arab defeat on June 5, 1967 was not a unique experience for the Arab World. The Arabs have undergone defeats in the past but this did not break their will nor national pride.

The enemy's psychological warfare has been unsuccessful determination. The enemy wanted June 5, 1967 to be a final blow to the Arabs. Nevertheless the Arabs succeeded in making it a new start.

The Arabs have learned from their mistakes and found their weaknesses which has enabled them to start resisting the occupation. Arab resistance developed and proved itself in the October War.

The paper ends by saying that Arab resistance, still growing, heralds a new dawn.



## Brazil's president tears up the rule book

Faced with opposition over proposed legal reforms, President Geisel of Brazil suspended parliament for two weeks and decreed that the military-backed puppet government should stay in office for the next ten years. The regime has never been more unpopular. Even the middle class, with whose backing the military came to power, has turned on it. Inflation is hitting hard, rents and food costs are soaring, and the unemployment lists growing even longer.

By Patrick Knight

RIO DE JANEIRO (Gemin) — President Geisel of Brazil has not only halted gradual moves towards real democracy in the country, he has actually turned the clock back.

After the opposition had challenged a questionable reform of the legal system, he closed both houses of parliament for two weeks, using the Special Powers Act which allows him to assume dictatorial powers whenever he likes, and decreed that the puppet governing party ARENA should stay in power for the next ten years.

Under the rules which operated until a few weeks ago, there would have been free elections to choose the governors of all the states next year. Two thirds of the senate seats were also to have been contested.

Now these men will be elected indirectly by local councilors and others loyal to the government, rather than to the people. Under the old rules, all major cities would have passed to the control of the opposition party next year -- now only Rio de Janeiro will. Only one third of the senators will be elected by popular vote, the rest indirectly, so that the Senate will remain in government hands as well.

It is hard to understand why Geisel chose to be so harsh. The system which operates in Brazil was designed to allow for movement towards democracy. The gradual assumption of more power by an opposition now becoming more realistic and responsible was seen as a good thing a few years back. The state governors, being from the opposition, need not have been a direct threat to Geisel.

In most democratic countries

it is considered healthy if the central government is balanced by opposition holding power in the regions, and by the legal system.

Although Geisel, a military man, insists he is a democrat, he is really no such thing. He is a very solitary, authoritarian figure, who wants everything to run his way. He doesn't like to hear opposition voices criticising him. In fact he wants Brazil to operate like an army, with orders given from the top and the people carrying them out.

But Brazil is not an army and is now beginning to be a modern state. There is a large industrial sector, and the country will be the world's second largest agricultural exporter this year. Today there are 110 million Brazilians, and it is just not efficient any longer for one man to try to run the country.

Can Geisel get away with it? The central government in Brasilia has now accumulated more power than any other since the army took over 13 years ago, but the military are more unpopular than they have ever been.

Today thirty times more people pay taxes than in 1964. There are social services, big state concerns, housing problems, and a serious rate of inflation. It is no longer a feudal state.

As the British found out in the American colonies 200 years ago, it is not possible to tax people heavily for long before they insist on having a say on what happens to their money.

There are plenty of reasons for Brazil's middle-class to be rather concerned that its cash is not being used wisely. The military came to power with the backing of the middle class who were worried that the government of Janio Goulart was moving rather too swiftly to the left. For the first ten years of military rule the middle classes

did rather well. There were jobs for anybody with any training at all. The economic growth rate was spectacular, but now all this is coming to a halt.

Inflation is hitting hard, with rents and food costs soaring. The enormous increase in the cost of oil has been such that the use of the motor car has had to be curtailed in order to cut oil imports and so prevent the massive foreign debt from growing any larger. There is a credit squeeze and a growing list of unemployed skilled men.

The drastic measures Geisel has had to authorise have meant that the government has become even more unpopular. Geisel is probably the most unpopular Brazilian president the nation has ever had. A child of German immigrants, he does not like football, the carnival, the samba, or having fun. In fact, he is something of a puritan, and keeps himself very much to himself, which is very non-Brazilian.

Ironically, in many ways, he is the best president the country has had during the past 13 years. He has certainly tried to be less repressive. The torture chambers have been less active, and the death squads have executed fewer people. This may, however, be due more to world opinion than to Geisel himself.

The armed forces have been efficient at holding the reins of power. They keep a close eye on any potential plotters within their own ranks, so that it is difficult to see where any change might come from. On the other hand, Geisel carried out the latest reforms without consulting all the top military men.

This is a very dangerous thing to do in Brazil, and it might cause his downfall. One thing is certain. The regime which is an "oasis of calm in a world of violence", as the military leaders are fond of telling the people, will not last much longer.

## Spirit of the times By Angelo Rossi

### New York City on the brink; or living on borrowed time

I was thinking about New York the other day which is on the brink of financial collapse. The American government has tried to go to the city's rescue with loans, but that doesn't solve the problem. New York is still living on borrowed money.

People aren't going to loan the city money forever. One of these days they're going to start collecting. If the federal government loans the city too much money and doesn't get it back, it could even bankrupt the government! On the other hand, if the city were allowed to go bankrupt, too many banks would fail that hold government bonds and so forth.

Too many businesses would fail. Just like a row of dominoes they'd collapse right down the line including banks in other cities. It would even have repercussions in Europe and throughout the world if New York were to go bankrupt.

The problem with New York City is that it has let both the rich and the poor dodge taxes. It hasn't taxed the rich enough and has spoiled the poor with excessive welfare. Most of the very rich people actually live in Connecticut or somewhere outside N.Y. and the big banks and big corporations are registered somewhere else deliberately so they wouldn't have to pay high New York City taxes. So the people with all the money and the rich corporations escape N.Y. City taxes. You can't run a city without taxes.

On top of this the city's been doing out welfare to its poor, who are clothed and fed and put up in \$200 a month apartments with food and utilities all paid, virtually living in luxury without having to work. And this was available to anybody, any U.S. citizen. It finally got to the point that even a foreigner or anyone could land in New York City and apply for welfare. The city immediately treated him to a luxurious welfare system.

So between the two, having an extravagant welfare system and letting the wealthy get by without paying taxes, New York is going broke!

In order to keep the system going N.Y. keeps borrowing money and selling bonds and borrowing more money and so on. But people will trust you only so long and then they quit trusting your ability to ever pay it back. So if they keep living on borrowed money, there will come a day when they will have to pay it back; the day those bonds begin to come due.

Some of those debts began to come due last spring with all their high interest rates. N.Y.

didn't have the money to pay them back. She'd been living on borrowed money all the time and wasn't even raising enough for her current expenses, much less to pay her debts.

The thing that is worrying the federal government and the rest is that some of the biggest banks in the world, Chase Manhattan, First National, First City National and even the U.S. government hold blocks of billions of dollars worth of these "worthless" N.Y. City bonds.

Banks are custodians of the people's money. Small investors and big investors both put their money in the banks. The bank is supposed to invest the money so it can earn interest and pay the investors back some interest. City bonds, government and state bonds are supposed to be the best, surest, safest investments there are.

So for years the banks have been buying these bonds from the city, which means just loaning the city money which the city is promising to repay at a high rate of interest. These banks have been loaning the city billions of dollars to live on, and the city's not even earning enough to pay its daily expenses much less pay back these loans.

So if the city goes bankrupt and defaults on these debts, all these bonds are worth nothing, and all the people who put their money in the bank won't be able to get it back because the banks will bust. The money's gone and it's all just no paper.

The scary thing is that the city is not going bankrupt but is bankrupt already. The only way it is lasting now is by borrowing more money. The federal government has recently promised \$2.1 billion a month in credit guarantees for three years -- a promise to guarantee the repayment of all of the loans and bonds, etc.

All the banks were waiting for this -- for the federal government to guarantee their loans -- before they would loan the city any more money. The government did it only after the city promised to cut down on expense and raise taxes.

New York is in serious difficulty and unless it mends its ways could well end up on the scrap pile. Is the city able to clamp down on the offenders? And how will the welfare class receive the idea of having to work?

We will surely see the results of this economic policy. It's difficult to change the way of people once spoiled with the taste of an easy life. Whatever happens, it will be a lesson and example to the entire world!



President GEISEL

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## Meeting held to control spare part prices

(JNA). — A meeting held at the Ministry of Commerce Saturday afternoon discussed ways of preventing new price increases on spare parts. Complaints were received from a number of citizens about price rises.

The meeting was presided over by Minister of Commerce Dr. Najmeddine and attended by representatives of concerned bodies in the private and public sectors.

The discussion centred on the way of fixing profits margins and retailers of spare parts.

## German team arrives

(JNA). — An East German economic delegation arrived Saturday afternoon in Amman for discussions with officials on ways of bilateral economic and exchanging technical services.

The director general of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is leading the delegation, said in a press statement that the delegation will hold talks with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Chambers of Industry and Commerce to get acquainted with Jordan's markets and increasing trade.

The delegation will also visit various departments of development.

## Efforts to reduce chicken prices

(JNA). — Amman Municipality will take new measures to reduce chicken prices after it took a decision to reduce the price of chicken by 10 per cent, he added.

The municipal supervision department benefits for the market and consumer.

## Going On

Dr. Sauer, Director of the American Centre of Research in Amman, will give a slide lecture on the geography and history of Jordan at the American Centre at 7 p.m. on Sunday.

The lecture will be held in the lecture hall of the American Centre. Dr. Sauer is a well-known expert on the history and culture of Jordan.

The Friends of Amman trip to Wadi Mujib has been cancelled because of the heavy rain. Apologies are being made for any inconvenience.

## JD 2.5m Danish loan under negotiation

AMMAN (JNA). — Denmark may provide Jordan with a JD 2.5 million loan to finance a number of development projects. Talks took place Saturday between a visiting delegation from the Danish Agency for International Development and officials from the National Planning Council to work out an aid deal.

The projects include the construction of cold stores in Amman, Aqaba and the Jordan Valley, the electrification of the countryside and the purchase of equipment and water pipes for drinking water projects.

The Jordanian side was headed by the Secretary General of the National Planning Council, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

The Danish delegation arrived here Friday evening.

## Education minister meets King Khaled

RIYADH (JNA). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia received Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali Saturday morning. Saudi Arabia's Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Aziz Khweiter, also attended the meeting.

The Saudi and Jordanian ministers of education discussed cooperation between the two countries and the exchange of educational experience.

Dr. Majali arrived here Saturday morning on a short visit as part of a Gulf tour, which also took him to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Dr. Majali also met with the Minister of Awqaf and acting Minister of Higher Education, Sheikh Abdul Wasse' and discussed with him bilateral cooperation related to higher education.

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|        |    | 9 40                      |                      |                      |
|        |    | Wed & Sat                 | Thu                  | Tue & Fri            |
|        |    | ME/SR 227 B-720 B FY      | ME/SR 217 B-720 B FY | ME/SR 215 B-720 B FY |
| Amman  | dp |                           |                      |                      |
| Beirut | ar |                           |                      |                      |
| Beirut | dp | 12 45                     | 12 45                | 12 45                |
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| Stuttgart  | arr. 12.05 | Amsterdam  | arr. 16.00 |
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# Conference ends with call for Asians to invest in Arab World

SINGAPORE, June 4 (AFP). — A two-day conference on "The Arab World: Business opportunities for Asians" ended here yesterday with calls for investors and businessmen from Asia to invest in the oil-rich Arab World.

The plea was made by Dr. Uddubrahman Al Zamil, Dean of the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, and Mohammad Abdul Rahman, Director to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sultanate of Oman.

Europe, the United States and Japan have already been playing an increasing role in the development of Saudi Arabia, Dr. Al Zamil said, but "it is time now for the other Asians to look into the market closely and seriously."

He said Asian investors would find in Saudi Arabia plenty of business opportunities in such sectors as building materials and household equipment, food processing, transport services and equipment, chemical products and all related services.

Pointing out that "Asians have a great reservoir of respect and sympathy in Saudi

Arabia," Dr. Al Zamil said that, in the industrial and construction sectors, the trend in the Saudi Arabian business community was not to look for Asians rather than the British or Americans.

Abdul Rahman for his part invited Asian businessmen to invest in Oman. The biggest prospect in the Sultanate's economic future lies in its mineral wealth (copper, chrome, lead, zinc, iron ore and coal), he said, adding that Oman's agriculture and fisheries had

great potentialities. He also invited Asian investors to make proposals for joint ventures that would result in establishing petrochemical industries in the country.

Abdul Rahman concluded his speech with a call for a major reorientation of industrialisation and trade strategies of Arab and Asian countries in order to establish a new economic order aimed at stabilisation of raw-material prices and the creation of a buffer stock fund.

## U.S. Congress approves Energy Department

WASHINGTON, June 4 (R). — The House of Representatives yesterday voted overwhelmingly for President Carter's plan for a government department to take charge of the government's overall energy strategy.

But the 310 to 20 vote in favour gave the department a life span of only five years. Senate approval of the idea set no time limit.

Differences between the Ho-

use and Senate also extend to other aspects, including the regulation of natural gas and oil prices.

It is hoped these can be smoothed over at a special energy conference, a date for which has still to be set.

Mr. Carter has proposed that the Energy Department should be headed by his special adviser on the subject, former Defence Secretary James Schlesinger.



This plane of the Argentine Air Force with some pieces of equipment was seen for the first time at the Paris International Air Show, inaugurated June 3 at Le Bourget Airport.

## Western inflation up to 1.1% in April

PARIS, June 4 (R). — Inflation in the major Western industrial countries rose to 1.1 per cent in April from 0.8 per cent in March, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced yesterday.

This represented an annual rate of 9.1 per cent.

Above average increases in food prices, particularly fresh fruit, vegetables, coffee, cocoa and tea were the main factors in the faster rate of inflation, an OECD statement said.

Higher charges for public services, notably in France, Japan, Holland and Britain, were also partly to blame.

## Half of Africa's urban population lives in slums

PARIS, June 4 (AFP). — More than half the population in 42 out of Africa's 44 biggest cities live in slums in appalling conditions, according to the latest issue of Impact, the review of UNESCO's Science Division.

It said that the urban population in developing countries would top 2,100 million by the year 2000.

Already almost a third of the world's population lives either without a proper home or in hopelessly inadequate accommodation it said.

# Japan scales down ambitious nuclear programme in wake of Carter's veto

TOKYO, June 4 (AFP). — Japanese energy policymakers are losing hope of seeing this country reduce its dependence on oil exporters.

President Carter's veto on spent nuclear fuel reprocessing and widespread suspicion about nuclear power among the Japanese people, are forcing them to scale down their ambitious nuclear development programme, which calls for a boost from four million kilowatts at present to at least 60 million kilowatts in 1985, or 25 per cent of Japan's estimated electrical consumption.

Nuclear power is seen as the only viable future energy source in this country and the only visible alternative to costly oil. But this programme is already hopelessly behind schedule.

Sousuke Uno, Minister of State for Science and Technology, has said: "The goal has been virtually abandoned."

The government will formally scrap the unattainable plan and replace it with a lower official target involving 30 million kilowatts by nuclear generation, or about 50 per cent less than the 1973 original project, government officials said.

Some experts say delays in the atomic power programme are likely to worsen because of technical problems, soaring costs and the persistent opposition of many Japanese to anything connected with atomic energy.

For example, what engineers called "a simple miscalculation in the shielding design"

of Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, which sparked a minor radiation leak, forced the craft to drift about on high seas for nearly two months in the summer of 1974.

Making the future bleaker was the recent news that the new Washington administration refused to let Japan reprocess U.S. used fuel at the \$170 million Tokai plant, Japan's first experimental reprocessing plant.

Patient negotiations between U.S. and Japanese representatives on the matter were continuing in Washington this month, but chances of bridging the differences are not yet in sight.

"The thinking may have changed on the part of the United States and I plan to go to Washington as soon as possible for high-level talks, if the current negotiations indicate a reasonable compromise," Mr. Uno said.

The average operation time at Japan's thirteen nuclear power plants has been only 63 per cent. Only six plants were in operation as of May 31, generating less than two million kilowatts.

Japanese government officials believe development of fast-breeder reactors, which technically produce their own fuel, will help produce a way out of the predicament.

The 30 million kilowatt shortfall from the original 1985 target, means that Japan will have to import one million extra barrels of oil a day in that year.

Japan imports 99 per cent of

its oil needs. Petroleum counts for about 75 per cent of primary energy consumption, compared to about 45 per cent for the United States. About 80 per cent of Japan's oil comes from the Middle East, and another 14 per cent from Indonesia.

The government has been pushing domestic energy sources, but the nation's coal production is falling. Coal mining which hit a peak of 52 million tons in 1960, fell to 18.3 million tons last year.

Geothermal power, nuclear fusion and other sources are still in the experimental stage and unlikely to play major roles in the near future.

Even under the most optimistic conditions, imported energy will account for slightly more than 60 per cent of primary energy in 1985, compared with about 80 per cent at present. To dramatise the situation, the government has been pushing a long-term conservation plan aimed at cutting energy consumption in 1985 to about 5,600 million barrels in terms of oil.

But conservation measures in this country, with its extremely intensive heavy industries, are very difficult because so many jobs rely on oil. About 90 per cent of oil imports to Japan go for industrial use.

Most experts believe that about all they can do is gradually diversify their foreign sources to secure fuel supplies for the growing population of 110 million people.

# Few of the world's poor have ever heard of the north-south dialogue

PARIS, June 4 (R). — Archibald Gittens, Sohan Lal and John Masimani have never made headlines before -- and probably will never do so again.

Archibald, 60, cuts sugar cane in Barbados in the Caribbean. Sohan, 45, scratches out a bare living on his one and a half acre (0.6 hectare) farm in India. John Masimani is an askari (house guard) in Tanzania.

On the surface, there is nothing to link them. Yet the lives of all three could be affected for good or ill by the discussions of ministers and officials which have just been held in Paris. The participants represented both the wealthy and the poorer countries of the world.

The eight industrial participants agreed to establish a one billion dollar aid fund to help very poor countries hit by rising oil prices and to help establish a common fund for stabilising fluctuations in raw material prices.

But nonetheless it was widely agreed that little emerged that will be of real benefit to the millions of peasants who live in dire poverty in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Reuter correspondents on these three continents visited some of the impoverished people whose fates were at stake in Paris.

Their reports follow: BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS: Archibald Gittens, a cane cutter, knows there is a place called Paris, and he may even know that it is the capital of France. But he has never heard of the north-south dialogue.

Like most Barbadians, his horizon extends only to the shores of his 430 sq. km. island. He is not interested in what goes on abroad and above all he cannot appreciate that something that happened in a place called Paris could have directly affected the money he gets for cutting sugar cane.

This year Mr. Gittens, along with the island's other cane cutters, was given a 10 per cent raise. He now gets five dollars (2.50 U.S. dollars) a ton for the cane he cuts or 4.60 dollars (2.30 U.S.) if it was burned before reaping.

During the four-month cane cutting season he rises at dawn

to catch the lorry which will take him to the cane field.

There he backs down and trims the cane with his machete until dusk, resting only when the lorry carting the cane to the crushing mill is full.

For the other eight months of the year Mr. Gittens has no regular work. But from his hit he is still up at dawn, walking or riding his rickety bicycle to the homes of richer compatriots who employ him as a part-time gardener.

Although he does not realise it, Mr. Gittens' job cutting cane may well depend on whether the Paris agreement on stabilising raw material prices is implemented. According to some officials here, plantations might be forced out of business by fluctuating world prices for sugar and the ever-increasing cost of production.

LUCKNOW, INDIA: Sohan Lal works his one-and-a-half acre farm with the help of his prematurely-aging wife and two children.

He fears famine, flood and God and is little aware of the world beyond his village near Lucknow.

Sohan Lal grows potatoes in winter and red chillies and gourds in summer -- and manages to make about 5,000 rupees (£335) a year.

Sohan Lal has never heard of Paris and has not the vaguest idea what the north-south dialogue is all about. He wonders how talks in a distant land can possibly affect him.

But he is acutely aware of wildly fluctuating commodity prices in the home market. Sohan Lal's major concern is selling the produce of his tiny farm at a reasonable price. Red chillies and gourds are attracting good prices now but he is unsure what the price will be in two weeks' time when he takes a cart load of vegetables to the wholesale market.

His day begins at 4 a.m. and ends after sunset -- more than 18 hours of gruelling routine work in the blistering heat of India's northern plains.

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA: John Masimani, a short, thin man with grained face and hands and huge holes pierced in each ear lobe, guards two big houses here but lives in a small hut nearby.

He came from Dodoma, cen-

tral Tanzania, six years ago in search of work. Locally he is known as an "askari" (guard). His wife and two daughters still live in Dodoma and he sends them money from his 750 shilling (£54) a month salary.

John, 54, spends about 300 shillings (£21) a month on maize, which provides almost the whole of his diet in the form of a thick porridge.

He supplements his income by weaving baskets and also grows some maize on a small plot near the homes he guards against burglars.

His is, in fact, better off than many workers in the capital who receive only the minimum legal wage of 380 shillings (£26) a month.

Nevertheless he complains that his income is not sufficient to support himself and his family.

He says he has heard of the Paris talks on the radio and discussed them with his friends.

He does not criticise the rich for their wealth. "How can you blame the rich countries for leading a happy life?" he said. "But we ought also to be able to reach the same level."

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA: Among the poor of Latin America the north-south dialogue passed unnoticed.

Whole communities in this potentially rich continent have yet to find a place in the economies of their own countries, let alone that of the world.

Efforts by national governments to improve their lot are sincere but slow.

The average poor man in Latin America is landless illiterate, speaks little or no Spanish and lives in a crowded home with no modern conveniences.

In recent years he has become more of a town-dweller. Millions have exchanged the poverty of the country for the poverty of the big city. Lima, Rio, Caracas and other major capitals are ringed by shanty towns whose inhabitants earn a meagre living from boot-blackening or labouring.

A typical country peasant, a Brazilian cane cutter, earns about one dollar a day, lives in a shack, and bread and milk are luxuries he cannot afford.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

|                              |         |         |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| U.K. sterling                | 569.0   | 575.0   |
| U.S. dollar                  | 330.0   | 332.0   |
| German mark                  | 140.5   | 140.9   |
| French franc                 | 66.9    | 67.2    |
| Swiss franc                  | 133.1   | 133.5   |
| Italian lira (for every 100) | 37.4    | 37.6    |
| Japanese yen                 | 119.5   | 120.2   |
| Lebanese pound               | 107.6   | 108.1   |
| Saudi riyal                  | 93.0    | 93.3    |
| Syrian pound                 | 80.8    | 81.0    |
| Iraqi dinar                  | 940.0   | 945.0   |
| Kuwaiti dinar                | 1,146.0 | 1,150.0 |
| Egyptian pound               | 460.0   | 470.0   |
| Libyan dinar                 | 800.0   | 810.0   |
| U.A.E. dirham                | 84.3    | 84.8    |

## THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Ettenson

### TWISTS AND TURNS

By Tap Osborn

#### ACROSS

- |   |                     |                                 |                          |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 — profundo  | 43 Lake or canal    | 74 Short-billed rail            | 103 Voiceless consonants |
| 6 Sp. hero  | 44 Trap runner      | 105 Apart: abbr.                |                          |
| 11 Certain  | 45 Picnic, e.g.     | 109 Ship area                   |                          |
| 16 Armadillos   | 47 Home of a kind   | 110 Thyroid problem             |                          |
| 22 Fr. river  | 50 Metal            | 117 Stage line                  |                          |
| 23 Sheeplike  | 51 Tremble          | 119 Watch                       |                          |
| 24 "Now I — down to..."                               | 52 Dramatical       | 114 Thrust out violently        |                          |
| 25 Old non-sense question                             | 54 German article   | 115 Inca land                   |                          |
| 29 Not strict   | 56 Exclamation      | 116 — health (weak)             |                          |
| 30 Ceremony site                                      | 57 Crone            | 118 Stubborn as —               |                          |
| 31 To that place                                      | 58 Mutt             | 119 Singer Carmen               |                          |
| 32 Pungent  | 59 Poor golf stroke | 122 Start of old tongue twister |                          |
| 34 Attention  | 60 Fr. town         | 127 Piller                      |                          |
| 37 Derivative   | 61 Family member    | 128 Sluggish                    |                          |
| 38 Piquant  | 62 Ringer           | 129 Apple drink                 |                          |
| 40 Start of old tongue twister (in a round-about way) | 63 Suit card        | 130 Escapee                     |                          |
|   | 64 Principles       | 131 Mayor Sam of L.A.           |                          |
|   | 65 Engrace          | 132 Cutter                      |                          |
|   | 66 Cato's tongue    | 133 Start                       |                          |
|   | 69 Not out          | 134 Pithy: Sp.                  |                          |
|   | 71 Released         |                                 |                          |
|   | 72 Fuss over        |                                 |                          |
|   | 73 Earth color      |                                 |                          |

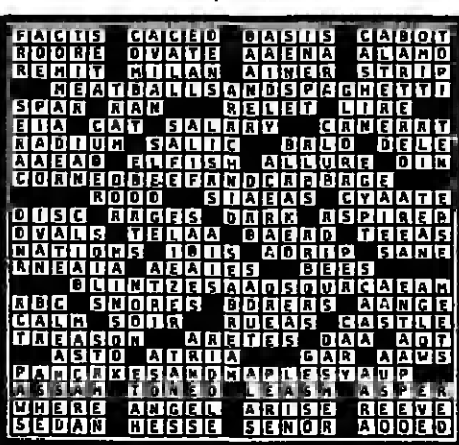
#### DOWN

- |                  |                               |                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Rose or Orange | 16 Working                    | 38 Adam's son    | 64 Miscalculation                   |
| 2 Tennis pro     | 17 Oriental                   | 39 Solo          | 66 "...they are — lay out money..." |
| 3 Small amount   | 18 Where she sells sea-shells | 41 Present       | 67 Stored up                        |
| 4 Glut           | 19 Eastern ruler              | 42 Synagogue     | 68 Theophilus, in a nursery rhyme   |
| 5 Stubborn       | 20 Crowd together             | 43 Assistant     | 70 Stala                            |
| 6 Discharge      | 21 Can. prov.                 | 44 Fabled bird   | 71 Showed anger                     |
| 7 — Vegas        | 22 Space org.                 | 45 Wheel part    | 72 Bird of prey                     |
| 8 Animal         | 23 Exclamations               | 46 Metal         | 73 Angler's basket                  |
| 9 Queued up      | 24 "My Name is —"             | 47 Wren, for one | 74 Window or sun                    |
| 10 Crimped       | 25 Drench                     | 48 Draw out      |                                     |
| 11 Health        | 26 Bohemian                   | 49 Conveyed      |                                     |
| 12 Creeper       | 27 King: Fr.                  | 45 Final         |                                     |
| 13 Fleur-de-     |                               |                  |                                     |
| 14 Sp. queen     |                               |                  |                                     |
| 15 Lease         |                               |                  |                                     |

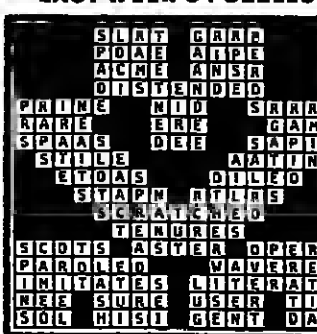
### Diagramless

19 X 19. by H.M. Ross

- |                      |                              |                    |                     |                                  |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Health             | 17 Town in Alaska            | 27 Metric measure  | 46 Sandy stretch    | 63 Portals                       |
| 4 Thick-piled fabric | 18 List of things to be done | 29 Successor       | 48 Dull sound       | 64 Author of "The Gold Bug"      |
| 6 So that's it       | 19 — Khayyam                 | 30 Catchall: abbr. | 49 Agreement        | 10 Relative of st.               |
| 9 More lathery       | 20 Walk uncertainly          | 33 Head: Fr.       | 53 Melodies         | 12 Mark for deficiency           |
| 11 Too bad           | 22 — capita                  | 34 Centers         | 55 Cut open         | 14 Sea between Europe and Africa |
| 12 Escribator        | 23 Disorder                  | 35 Defeat          | 56 Truman firmly    | 28 Cerise                        |
| 13 Astronaut         | 24 "My Name is —"            | 37 Heartsick       | 58 Legumes          |                                  |
| 15 — garden sword    | 25 Musical syllable          | 38 Misjudged       | 59 Street urchin    |                                  |
|                      |                              | 41 Sly — fox       | 60 Vientiane native |                                  |
|                      |                              | 42 Wood knot       | 62 Beseech          |                                  |
|                      |                              | 43 Conveyed        |                     |                                  |
|                      |                              | 45 Final           |                     |                                  |



### SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



### CRYPTOGRAMS

- CUTTIES OLFMRCO SLO KAYO OYNRES  
CZYMU ATKO OFME YO KLMN RE OZT MLYI.  
—By Rose Santora
- EASEARTD DIET MISD! SDLERORIF  
ILLDERED TDIOT ZIED AZ MRTEASR  
IDTALRIP SIVD.  
—By Frederick W. Chesnut
- LTU AWYZSHIYGO SYGHZ CHTT WEON  
ALLU'Z XEILEZ ZXHXICZ.  
—By India M. Sperry
- OZEN S.T. WHAT SE RZN AMHOOU HR  
STMRSNU WASESE.  
—By Barbara J. Ross

Last Week's Cryptograms

- Lions who wandered into the Arctic Circle were called real cool cats.
- Married couple jubilantly made last payment to bank on house they had built.
- Snowmobiles bring mobility to woods and waste energy.
- Radio loudly blaring rock music bugs drowsy workman.



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Negative aspects are in so be on your guard. Do not feel that you are being sed upon. Later, conditions improve and you are able make good decisions that lead to advancement.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Do some constructive thing and get yourself out of the depression you are Meet with good friends who are able to bolster your

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Friends can be disappoint- now, but this is short-lived. Be careful not to offend on and run the risk of damaging good relationships.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Not a good time to see wigs at this time, so save for a better time. Avoid a ablesome situation that can mean nothing but trouble.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Spend some time for meditation and attending services of your choice. od time to go to new places and see new faces.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Spend some time finishing res that you have been putting off for too long. Later, y ideas come to you so make the most of them.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are anxious to get out new places and meet new people, so get an early start. n rely too much on your intuition right now.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get at those chores that are to be boring but are necessary. Attend a group affair with good results following. Improve health habits.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Spend some time for meditation and then look into a venture that appeals to a. Study plans and data well before pursuing them.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take care you do thing that will irk family ties. Later, do some entertain- Give some extra thought on a plan you have in mind.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Attend services of ur choice and then meet with good friends for some reation. Bring cheer to others and be happy yourself.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You lack ambition right w, but the mood soon passes. Use good practical sense ere money is concerned. Watch you don't overspend.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get out of that pessimistic ad you are in by going out and meeting with friends. ilk over good ideas you have.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀海臺

3rd Circle Jabel Amman

Apply Chinese food and special family nner : only JD 1.250 including one up, one fish, plain rice or bread. come and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

THE WALTONS

THE LOVE STORY

Love comes to John Boy Walton, when a young love-starved girl returns to her father's family home on Walton mountain.

THE FACES OF MURDER

MANNIX

A young woman seeks help from Mannix to liberate her brother, accused of murdering a politician.

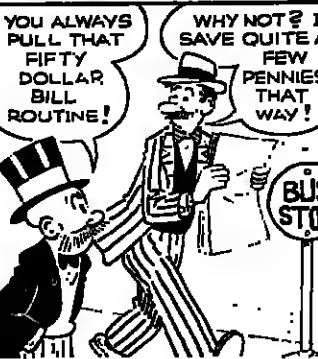
## PEANUTS



## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



GERMANY

Focke

"I'm not afraid of our future. Before we start to work, people will be pensioned off at 30 years of age."

## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"We'll try just once more, and this time try not to grob before I have a chance to let go."

## WORLD RECORD

The average light bulb lasts for 750 to 1,000 hours. There is some evidence that a carbide filament bulb burning in the Fire Department, Livermore, South Alameda County, California has been burning since 1901.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q 7 6  
♥ Q 10 2  
♦ K 10 9 5  
♣ K 10 7

**WEST**  
♠ 9 8 3  
♥ A K J 8 3  
♦ Q 7  
♣ A 8 6

**EAST**  
♠ 10 4  
♥ 9 6 5 4  
♦ J 6 2  
♣ J 9 5 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K J 5 2  
♥ 7  
♦ A 8 4 3  
♣ Q 4 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Accurate reading of the opponents' distribution and careful timing allowed declarer to avoid a losing finesse which would have cost him his game.

After West had overcalled partner's one spade opening bid, North chose a slight underbid at his first turn because of his balanced shape. However, when South showed interest in game by bidding a new suit, North revalued his holding in light of the double fit and chose to jump to four spades.

West led the king of hearts and shifted to a trump. Declarer was faced with an obvious loser in each side suit, and a possible second club loser. The simple way to try to avoid that was to finesse West for the jack of clubs. However, declarer saw a way to eliminate the club finesse if he could endplay West and force him to lead away from the ace of hearts or ace of clubs.

Declarer drew three

rounds of trumps, ending in his hand, and led a low diamond. West could not afford to go up with the queen, for

then declarer would be in a position to finesse East for the jack. Dummy's king won and a low diamond was returned. East was forced to play low and declarer finessed the eight.

In with the queen of diamonds. West had no safe return. If he led a club away from the ace, declarer would ride it round to his queen

after inserting dummy's ten, then score a second club trick by leading to the king. But it was no better to lay

down the ace of hearts. Declarer would ruff, enter dummy with a diamond after felling the jack under the

ace, and discard a club on the queen of hearts.

There was an alternative method of endplaying West that would have failed on the actual layout. If West start-

ed with three diamonds, declarer would have succeeded by cashing ace and king of

diamonds, then throwing West in with the third round. However, once West show-

ed up with three spades, it was a virtual certainty he would be short in diamonds, so declarer's line was clearly superior.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square; to form four ordinary words. 1-1-1-1

**ULLKS**  
AMWAC  
DOURNA  
SAMOUF

Print answer here: " " " " " "

Answers Tuesday

Yesterday's Jumbles: CANAL HOARD CIPHER FASTEN

Answer: What people who look for "soft" jobs are not apt to find much of—"HARD" CASH

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. Censures  
7. First, second and third  
11. Follower of Democritus  
12. Points in tennis  
13. Purple-red  
14. Wholes' visits  
15. Sheep genus  
16. Pepper plant  
17. Inlet  
18. Day  
19. Dry  
20. Eternal existence  
22. Languor

23. Ridicules  
24. Temper  
27. Invalidity  
28. Forbearance  
30. Pre-eminence  
33. Youth  
34. Gentleman  
35. Monastery  
36. Plan of action  
38. Stouthhearted  
40. Lancer; variant  
41. Indigestion  
42. Repair  
43. Rents

1. Ladder rung  
2. Reasoning  
3. Ed or Leon  
4. Counterfeit  
5. Fortune  
6. Fixed look  
7. Reticule  
8. Tick  
9. Hebrew or Arab  
10. Papers  
11. Shepherd prophet  
12. Finery  
13. Rapier  
14. Draught  
15. Philippine native  
16. Shalot, leak, etc.  
17. Mace-bearer  
18. Of certain mountains  
19. Predicament  
20. Growing in snow  
21. Comb  
22. Hindu swam  
23. Useful hints  
24. Furthermore  
25. Yarn measure

Par time 30 minutes AP Newsfeatures 6/20

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quran  
6:05 Children's programs  
6:30 The Waltons  
6:50 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

7:00 Development program  
8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 The squirrel  
9:10 Documentary  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Mannix

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show  
7:30 News  
7:45 News reports  
8:00 Sign off  
12:00 Pop session  
12:30 Catch the words  
13:00 News summary  
13:05 Pop session  
14:00 News  
14:10 Radio magazine  
14:20 Jibba Khalil Jibba

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Varieties  
8:30 The squirrel  
9:10 Documentary  
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10:15 Mannix

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### BBC RADIO

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## Negotiations begin between S. Moluccan gunmen, 2 mediators

GLIMMEN, Holland, June 4 (R). — Two South Moluccan mediators today began face-to-face negotiations with armed combatants in a train where they have been holding passengers for more than 12 days.

The mediators, the widow of an executed Moluccan nationalist leader and a medical doctor, entered the two-coach yellow train here shortly after 14:00 local time (12:00 GMT), government officials said.

Two of the estimated 10 gunmen walked several hundred metres down the railway track to meet the two go-betweens, agreed upon yesterday after several days of often-bitter wrangling between the Dutch government and the guerrillas.

They then walked back to the train together and went into a first-class compartment to open their negotiations, eyewitnesses said.

The mediators, Mrs. Josina Soumokil and Dr. Hassan Tan, are trying to obtain the safe release of 55 hostages held on the train and four teachers kept captive in a school at Bovensmilde, 20 kms. to the southwest.

The gunmen, who carried out their coordinated raids on May 23 in an attempt to get Dutch authorities to free 21 other South Moluccan guerrillas jailed in the Netherlands, today surpassed the record held by a band of Moluccans who hijacked another Dutch train almost 18 months ago.

The group held their hostages at gunpoint for 290 hours — just over 12 days — often in sub-zero temperatures, before the drama ended in December 1975. Three hostages were

killed in the 1975 siege but so far as is publicly known no one has been injured in this one.

The government is keeping a tight silence about what it knows of the hostages conditions aboard the train. Information about their health comes from Miss Rosemarie Oostveen, a 23-year old medical student among the hostages, who is allowed to talk by phone and ask for medicines from the government.

Officials said that at her suggestion a dietitian was being called in to help devise the most suitable meals for the hostages in their cramped quarters. The army kitchen which prepares the food shipments already has instructions to concentrate on a low-fat menu.

Emphasising their claims that the Moluccans, an island chain once a colony in the Dutch East Indies but now part of an independent state, the guerrillas today pinned the South Moluccan flag above the carriage when the mediators entered the train.

Mrs. Soumokil, 43, and Dr. Tan, 56, saw officials at the government's Crisis Command Centre at Assen before beginning their negotiations this afternoon.

They spent 20 minutes at the centre, about 18 kms. from here, before being driven to the train in a red saloon car.

Two police detectives, who have kept the gunmen and their hostages supplied with food over the past 12 days, fitted up a set of wooden steps outside the train to help the mediators get into the carriage.

Mrs. Soumokil is the widow of Dr. Chris Soumokil, first

President of the self-styled Republic of the South Moluccas, who was executed by the Indonesian authorities in 1968 after his organisation's abortive struggle for independence.

Both she and Dr. Tan, a chest specialist employed at a tuberculosis centre at Enschede near the West German border, are reported to enjoy high prestige among the 40,000-strong South Moluccan community in the Netherlands.

Before the mediators opened their face-to-face talks, however, government officials cautioned against hopes of a quick breakthrough in the crisis. The 1975 siege, at Beilen, south of Assen, continued for over a week after direct contacts with the guerrillas began.

Mrs. Soumokil is the aunt of one of the 21 South Moluccans whose release the gunmen are demanding in exchange for the liberation of their hostages.

Her 24-year-old nephew was jailed for his part in a plot to kidnap Queen Juliana of the Netherlands in 1975.

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## Independents win Moroccan elections

RABAT, June 4 (Agencies). — Pro-government Independents picked up 81 of the 176 seats in yesterday's Moroccan general election, the Interior Ministry announced today.

The 176 seats make up two-thirds of parliament, with 88 remaining members to be elected by an indirect vote through an electoral college representing town councils, regional assemblies and professional bodies.

These 88 will be elected on June 21, the Interior Ministry announced.

Premier Ahmed Osman and most high government figures were elected by big majorities. Opposition newspapers complained today that the election was "stained by many irregularities."

The newspaper of the Socialist Union of Peoples Forces (USFP) ran an eight-column headline charging the election with "perpetration in democracy (the el-

ection) was "torpedoed by the enemies of democracy."

The paper complained that many poll watchers of the USFP were arrested.

Istiqlal newspapers also charged that representatives of their candidates were prevented by officials from watching the voting, and that many citizens were arrested or manhandled to make them vote for pro-government candidates.

It was the first general election since parliament was dissolved in 1972 following an assassination attempt against King Hassan II.

Results of yesterday's poll:

Independents (pro-government) 81 seats.

Istiqlal (Islamic Socialist opposition) 45

People's Movement (Centrist) 29

Socialist Union of Peoples Forces (USFP) 16

Democratic Popular Movement 2

Progress and Socialism (PPS-Communist) 1

## Janata fares badly in regional poll

NEW DELHI, June 4 (R). — India's ruling Janata Party has won only three of the 30 assembly seats in the tiny union territory of Goa, according to final election results announced today.

The regional Maharashtra Wadi Gomantak Party (MGP), which has governed the former Portuguese enclave since it became part of India in 1961, won 15 seats.

The Congress Party won 10,

and the remaining two seats were won by Independents, one of whom was backed by the Congress Party.

Janata Party's dismal showing in the territory comes just over two months after its sweeping general election victory and casts a shadow over its chances in next week's important state elections in northern India.

However, Goa lies in the southern half of the country where the Janata Party fared badly

in the March election. Its two general election candidates in Goa both lost their deposits.

Janata Party President Chandu Salgar said in Calcutta today that the party's poor performance in Goa was by no means a guide to the shape of things to come.

He predicted his party would repeat its general election triumphs in the nine northern states where assembly elections take place between June 10 and 14.

## Sadat defends Nasser against "defamation"

CAIRO, June 4 (R). — President Anwar Sadat has come to the defence of his predecessor, President Gamal Abdul Nasser, in the face of what he describes as slander and defamatory campaigns against the late president.

An official statement, published by Cairo newspapers today at the instructions of Mr. Sadat, followed well-publicised pleas for compensation made by a number of infantry officers arrested in 1966 on charges of attempting a coup against President Nasser.

The officers, who claimed they were tortured, are seeking compensation from President Nasser's family among others, and excerpts of pleas made by their lawyers have been published by Cairo newspapers.

The officers were released by President Sadat about six years ago.

The statement said newspaper reports included "accusations against Abdul Nasser, slanders and defamation, something which is contrary to all values in our society, hurts the nation's conscience and insults history."

It added: "If defamation of ordinary citizens is rejected by all standards, it becomes more heinous if defamation affected persons who played roles in the history of their nation, contributed all their efforts to public services in the way they found suitable at the time."

"Abdul Nasser now belongs to history which will say its word on him, and if some newspapers precede history by defamation, this becomes an insult even to history itself," the statement said.

The statement added that President Sadat's aim was "to lay down society's values in respecting the past and the dignity of the dead who are no longer capable of defending themselves and of revealing facts."

"President Sadat is Abdul Nasser's partner in his struggle and in sharing the responsibility at the historical period during which he ruled the country," the statement said.

## Roberto Rossellini: Realist of the Italian cinema



Recent photograph of Italian film director Roberto Rossellini who died yesterday at the age of 71. (AP wirephoto)

ROME, June 4 (Agencies). — Film director Roberto Rossellini, who made gritty realism the hallmark of Italy's post-war cinema and captured headlines with his 1949 love affair with actress Ingrid Bergman, died yesterday of a heart attack at the age of 71.

Rossellini collapsed as he was leaving his flat for an appointment yesterday morning.

Members of his family said he asked for a doctor and some friends to be called, but by the time they arrived, he was dead.

With him at the time of his death was his first wife, Marcelia de Marchis and his son Renzo.

A man of rapidly shifting moods whose personality has been described as volcanic, he inspired both deep affection and bitter animosity, as well as attracting a wide range of critical opinion.

In the 1950s the three-times married director was better known for his tumultuous private life and as the man who brought Swedish actress Ingrid Bergman from Hollywood to Italy to be his second wife.

Rossellini won international fame with two films dealing with the effects of war and liberation on the Italian people. "Rome Open City" and "Paisa" were both shot in the streets, often with hand cameras. The result was a raw, grainy realism which shocked a film world accustomed to more orthodox shooting techniques.

Miss Bergman, impressed by the films, wrote and offered to work for him, describing herself as "a Swedish actress who speaks good English, has

been annulled in 1958.

Roberto Rossellini was born in Rome on May 8, 1906, into a family with strong artistic leanings.

His father, Angelino Giuseppe, was an architect, his grandfather Luigi was a well-known painter of his time, and his brother Renzo, two years his junior, is a noted composer and music critic.

He first became interested in films in the mid-30s as a sound technician when his brother was writing film scores. He began to make short films and documentaries.

The Italian Naval Ministry commissioned him to make a film about a hospital ship involved in Italy's African wars. The result, "The White Ship", using real sailors as actors, won the international prize at the 1940 Venice Film Festival.

When the war ended in 1945, Rossellini took the ravaged Italian capital as the theme for "Rome Open City", which he made on film stock salvaged from a bombed building, with a group of actors and technicians prepared to work for almost nothing.

The director sold his furniture, including his bed, to raise cash. One actress pawned her jewellery.

At first the film received poor notices, but later interest grew until an American army officer bought it for \$25,000.

The following year, Rossellini made "Paisa", an episodic film once again about the war in Italy and once again on a shoestring budget. It won prizes at Venice and Brussels but was to be his last commercial success for many years.

From then on a decade of his films, from the two-part

"Love", starring Anna Magnani, through "Stromboli", "Europa '51", "Joan of Arc at the Pyre", "Journey to Italy" to the long documentary "India", all lost money despite some critical acclaim.

The 1959 Rossellini found box-office success again with "General Della Rovere", the story of a Nazi informer played by Vittorio De Sica in a concentration camp in Italy. It shared the Venice Golden Lion Award that year.

But the success was short-lived. When "Vanina Vanini", based on a novel by Stendhal, was panned by the critics on its appearance in 1961, Rossellini said goodbye forever to full-length cinema feature films.

Rossellini then discovered a medium — that of the television film — which he found more satisfying.

A committed leftwinger, Rossellini had been working at the time of his death on a study of Karl Marx for television. He was also directing a documentary on the Beaubourg Cultural Centre in Paris.

It was while making the film "India" in 1953 that he met Sonali das Gupatas, an Indian, who was to become his third wife and who survives him.

Commenting on Rossellini's death, director Michelangelo Antonioni said yesterday: "With neo-realism, Rossellini re-invented the cinema. He now leaves an awful void that won't be filled for half a century."

Said director Alberto Lattuada: "He taught Italians not to be ashamed of looking themselves in the face. That was the great lesson of neo-realism. A whole era of Italian cinema has died with him."

## Egypt marks 10th anniversary of 1967 war by concentrating on development of Suez Canal

CAIRO, June 4 (R). — Ten years after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Egypt will celebrate the anniversary of that conflict this weekend by turning to the future and the development of the Suez Canal during a "day of peace and prosperity."

When President Anwar Sadat gave the signal for reopening the canal on June 5, 1975, he said: "June 5 henceforth should no longer be a day of mourning... it will be a day for peace and prosperity."

On June 6 this year, President Sadat will give the starting signal for the construction of a 35 million Egyptian pound (same sterling) tunnel under the canal to link the Sinai desert with the Nile valley.

He will also endorse a plan to turn the Sinai desert green and review ambitious projects to widen and deepen the canal. The projects are aimed at increasing the international waterway's annual revenue from \$500 million to a target of \$1 billion annually by 1980.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said Egypt will be celebrating the anniversary of the reopening of the canal in much better political shape than it was in 10 years ago.

In 1967, Israel enjoyed the ITALY'S VIOLENCE WORRIES PREMIER

ROME, June 4 (R). — Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti said today terrorist attacks in Italy were particularly worrying because it was not known who was behind them. Interviewed by the Turin daily La Stampa, Signor Andreotti said the current wave of violence, which has been shooting attacks on three journalists in as many days, had created a sense of uncertainty. "The uncertainty is over who is pulling the strings," he said.

The general impression that the nation faces a deadly danger," he said.

The generals said the defence capability of the nation was undermined by the disruption of the country's links with NATO and the weakening of national unity.

"National unity, which is so important in order to face the enemy threat, does not exist. We appeal to all Greeks and we call on them to assess their responsibilities and do their duty to achieve national unity in order to maintain the coun-

exclusive support of the United States and most West European countries while Egypt depended on the Soviet Union and some East European countries, the officials said.

The picture has changed, they added. Egypt's energetic diplomatic offensive for a peace settlement had won support from the United States and a number of West European countries.

President Carter had endorsed the principle of a "no-land" for the Palestinians, always a crucial factor in the Arab-Israeli conflict, they said.

But the issue which unites all Arab regimes from the most hardline to the most moderate on the tenth anniversary of the June war is the fate of the holy city of Jerusalem. Israeli forces not only seized

the eastern section of the city during the 1967 war, but most immediately upon entering the city they declared it annexed to the state of Israel.

Chieftains from the city's Arab and Jewish communities as Libya or Iraq are all agreed. Jerusalem, the city called Arabic only "Al-Quds" (the Holy One), should not be under Israeli rule.

Whether a peace settlement can be reached between Israel and its Arab neighbours over Jerusalem and the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 remains to be seen.

Egyptian War Minister Ibrahim Abdul Ghani Ghamdi told soldiers after military manoeuvres during the two months: "We will not be preoccupied by any side issue. Our main concern is to liberate all our land for which we are getting the most up-to-date weapons."

## Greek generals warn of "Turkish threat"

ATHENS, June 4 (R). — Nearly 200 retired Greek generals today appealed for national unity to face a possible threat of war between Greece and Turkey.

The generals sent their appeal to President Constantine Tsatsos, Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, the Speaker of the House, Constantine Papaconstantinou and the press.

"It is the general impression that the nation faces a deadly danger," he said.

The generals said the defence capability of the nation was undermined by the disruption of the country's links with NATO and the weakening of national unity.

"National unity, which is so important in order to face the enemy threat, does not exist. We appeal to all Greeks and we call on them to assess their responsibilities and do their duty to achieve national unity in order to maintain the coun-

try's territorial integrity," he appeal said.

Meanwhile, Greek and Turkish diplomats yesterday met up three days of talks in Paris on disputed oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea and agreed to continue the discussions at a later date.

"The fact that they are meet again represents progress," Turkish Embassy sources said.

This week's meeting in Paris, resumption of talks held in London in February, was arranged by foreign ministers of the two countries in Strasbourg in April.

The Aegean oil rights issue has soured relations between the two Mediterranean allies. Greece claims its 3,000 islands dotting the Aegean are entitled to a continental shelf, while Turkey argues that its Anatolian coast has a continental shelf which extends into the Aegean.

## De Guiringaud flies to Moscow today to prepare for Brezhnev's Paris visit

MOSCOW, June 4 (R). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud flies to Moscow tomorrow for Kremlin talks to pave the way for the first Franco-Soviet summit meeting since 1975.

M. de Guiringaud and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko are expected to draw up a final agenda for the discussions between Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris later this month.

After almost 20 months without summit-level contacts, there will be no shortage of discussion topics for the two leaders. President Giscard has already indicated that he would like to talk about the Middle East, nuclear non-proliferation and Third World issues.

The main problem for the two foreign ministers will be to decide what weight should be attached to thorny issues such as African policies, which have divided Moscow and Paris over the past year.

The Kremlin criticised France's support for President Mobutu against rebels in Zaïre earlier this year. France, in turn, has expressed doubts about Soviet intentions on the African continent.

One topic that is likely to loom large at the Paris talks is that of the Belgrade meeting in two weeks' time to review progress since the 1975 Helsinki European Security Conference.

The Helsinki conference has been one of the major bonds in the otherwise patchy relations

between the Soviet Union and France. Unlike other Western nations which showed little enthusiasm, France strongly backed the Soviet-inspired summit.

But Belgrade, too, could prove a tricky discussion point, observers said. Moscow has expressed fears that the West could use the meeting to criticise the Soviet human rights record.

M. de Guiringaud, who himself spoken out against Soviet treatment of dissidents, is unlikely to provide the Kremlin with much reassurance, observers said.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* KUWAIT, June 4 (AFP). — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to Kuwait at the start of next year, the Kuwaiti daily Al Anba reported today. The paper said well-informed sources disclosed that the trip will be prepared during preliminary journeys of Kuwaiti and French officials to each others' capitals.

\* NAIROBI, June 4 (R). — Kenya has closed the last direct line between Nairobi and neighbouring Tanzania by banning international airlines from taking local passengers on the Nairobi to Dar Es Salaam route, informed sources said here today. Several of the airlines flying over the closed land border confirmed that the Ministry of Power and Communications had barred them from picking up passengers bound only for Dar Es Salaam, or from parking those arriving from the Tanzanian capital. KLM Dutch Airlines said it had been stopped from taking local passengers from today, and the sources said Pan American received its banning letter from the ministry yesterday.

\* KHARTOUM, June 4 (R). — Foreign Minister Dr. Mansour Khalaf was quoted today as saying that Sudan saw no reason for recalling its ambassador from Moscow. In an interview published by the Khartoum daily newspaper Al Ayam, Dr. Khalaf noted that the Soviet Union had recalled, not withdrawn, its ambassador from Sudan.

\* DJIBOUTI, June 4 (AFP). — The Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway will be out of action for at least three weeks following the sabotage three days ago of three bridges, official sources in the French Territory of Afars and Issas said here today. Damage to one of the bridges was described as "major" and repairs, not yet begun, will take at least three weeks. Damage to the other two has still not been assessed because officials have not been able to reach them because of insecurity in the area. The 780 km railway links Addis Ababa with this Red Sea port, Ethiopia's main outlet to the sea.

\* UNITED NATIONS, June 4 (R). — The Security Council will meet on June 14 to consider the situation in Cyprus and the extension of the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force in the island, it was announced yesterday.

\* WASHINGTON, June 4 (R). — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has accepted a one-year appointment to a \$20,000 a year professorship at Georgetown University here. Georgetown President Timothy Healy said in announcing the appointment yesterday that it reflected "the success of Dr. Kissinger's association with the university during the past semester." Dr. Kissinger spent the spring semester lecturing at Georgetown's Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

\* MANILA, June 4 (AFP). — A Japanese straggler has been found by a Filipino missionary in a forested village on the 8,000 foot Mount Malinao on Mindoro Island, the Manila Daily Times journal reported today. The alleged straggler, identified only as Monda, has reportedly been living with the ancient Mangyan tribe of Mindoro for the past 32 years and has fathered three children by a Mangyan woman, the mass-circulation, English-language daily said.

## Chinese press mentions Teng

By Georges Biannic

PEKING, June 4 (AFP). — For the first time in almost two months the name of former Vice Premier and party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping (dismissed in April 1976) has reappeared in the official Chinese press.

The daily Kwang Ming Jih Pao yesterday twice mentioned the name of "Comrade" Teng Hsiao-ping in a historical account of the Kao Kang-jao Shu Shih affair involving people purged in March 1955 for an "anti-party conspiracy."

The Kwang Ming article said that Mr. Teng, the party Secretary General, delivered a Central Committee report at a national party conference accusing the "Kao Kang-jao Shu Shih anti-party alliance."

The paper also recalled that Mr. Teng presided at a forum on the same affair, along with the late Marshal Chen Yi and Mr. Tan Chen-lin (now Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress).

The last official mention of Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping's name was in mid-April in the Fifth Volume of the Selected Works of the late Chairman Mao.

The former vice premier's official comeback on the political scene is still expected in Peking. His name was "rehabilitated" shortly after the purge last October of the "gang of four" of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow.

In the past few months Chinese officials have several times announced his upcoming rehabilitation and nomination to a responsible position, but it has yet to happen.

The latest indication on Mr. Teng's situation was given last May when the Vice Chairman of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, Mr. Chang Hsiang-shan, told the Vice President of the Japanese Socialist Party, Mr. Koichi Yamamoto, that Mr. Teng was already doing "important work" in the administration.

Mr. Yamamoto had also said Mr. Teng's rehabilitation would be made during "an official meeting this year."

This meeting could be one of those expected to be held in the next few months of the party plenary session of the party Central Committee, the Eleventh Party Congress, or the Fifth National People's Congress.

## Torture has effects that last for years

LONDON, June 4 (AFP). — The effects of torture often last for years after the victim's body appears to have healed, according to Amnesty International in a report released here last night. Based on findings of a Danish medical team which examined 70 torture victims, the report concludes that the most serious effects of torture are psychological and neurological. Disorders such as insomnia, headaches, memory lapses and irritability affected 60 per cent of the cases examined, the doctors said. The victims were 32 Chilean refugees, 35 former Greek political prisoners and three Uruguayans tortured in Argentina. Amnesty International appealed for careful studies around the world of the effects of torture.

محز اصن القصل